

REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the Office action (Paper No. 20080410) mailed on 24 June 2008. Re-examination and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

Listing of the Claims

Pursuant to 37 CFR §1.121(c), this listing of the claims, including the text of the claims, will serve to replace all prior versions of the claims, in the application.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1 through 31 are pending in this application

Amendment of the Claims

Claims 1,7, 13, 14, 18, 23 and 27 are amended and claims 3, 25 and 30 are cancelled.

Amendment of The Specification

Paragraph [0079] is amended for a better expression.

Issues raised by Paper No. 20080410

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nuutinen, United States Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0129236 (hereinafter Nuutinen), in view of Schuster et al., United States Patent Number 6,856,616 (hereinafter Schuster).

Claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27

The applicant's independent claims 1,13,18,23, and 27 respectively define six major steps for a terminal registration using session initiation protocol (SIP). The Examiner in Paper No. 20080410 rejected claims 1,13,18,23, and 27 by asserting that Nuutinen '236 teaches the last four

steps defined by the applicant's claims 1,13,18,23, and 27 and Schuster '616 teaches the first two steps as defined in the applicant's claims 1,13,18,23. The applicant respectfully disagrees with and traverses the Examiner's assertion by providing the following evidences and arguments. The applicant will compare the Examiner's proposed combination and the applicant's amended claim 1 as an example.

First, the Examiner's proposed combination of Nuutinen '236 and Schuster '616 does not use language or the terminology attributed to them by the Examiner's foregoing assertions. The applicant observes that the Examiner's language is taught only by the applicant's claims, because the record of this prosecution history is devoid of any other source. The rejection therefore fails to make a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Second, the Examiner's assertion about the teachings of the Examiner's proposed combination of Nuutinen '236 and Schuster '616 appears nowhere in the specification of Nuutinen '236 or Schuster '616. In point of fact, the only place that the content of this assertion appears in the entire prosecution history of the above-captioned application is in the applicant's claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27. The fact that in the entirety of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office's collection of worldwide scientific literature, the foregoing description of a novel device appears nowhere, but may be found only in the applicant's claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27 is significant, and weighs favorably on the question of patentability. The Examiner is expressly requested to acknowledge this fact in future Office correspondence.

Third, the fact that Paper No. 20080410 was unable to find any description of the applicant's invention among the several tens of millions of items in its database of prior art, and was instead required to repeat the language of the applicant's claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27 in order to characterize the prior art, is irrefutable evidence of the novelty of the device defined by the applicant's claims 1,

13, 18, 23 and 27. Moreover, this resort to plagiarism of the text of the applicant's claim is convincing evidence of a hindsight reconstruction of the prior art in the light provided by Applicant alone. Continued maintenance of this rejection is therefore improper.

The applicant has amended claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27 by adding the definitions in the preamble of claim 1 into the body of claim 1 and adding the definition of an updated telephone number designated by location server 50 to the terminal as defined by the cancelled claims 3, 25 and 30. The applicant's amended claim 1 defines an improved registration method (as shown in FIG. 3) in a SIP network, and such registration method is a first step performed before a step of setting an SIP call, a step of transceiving real-time transport protocol (RTP) media packets and a step of cancelling the SIP call in a SIP data transmission. (See paragraph [0055]) Moreover, the applicant's registration method is performed with terminal information being determined by location server 50 and designated to terminal 10, but is not performed with the terminal information being determined and input by the terminal itself as prior art. The amended claim 1 is cited and the corresponding steps as shown in FIG. 3 are marked as follows:

“1. (Currently Amended) ~~In a voice over Internet protocol system including a terminal and a session initiation protocol server; a terminal registration method using a session initiation protocol, comprising:~~

~~transmitting a media access control address to [[the]] a session initiation protocol server by [[the]] a terminal in a voice over Internet protocol system including the terminal and the session initiation protocol server; (steps 30-32)~~

~~retrieving a database containing terminal information of the terminal in accordance with the media access control address (step 33), and transmitting terminal information of the terminal corresponding to the received media access control address to the terminal by the session initiation protocol server receiving the media access control address from the terminal;(steps 34-35)~~

~~transmitting a register message including the obtained terminal information and designating a first predetermined value with~~

a field value of a telephone number field to the session initiation protocol server by the terminal;(steps 36-38)

retrieving the database (steps 39), and transmitting a second field value of the telephone number field and a user registration information in accordance with the terminal information received from the terminal to the terminal by the session initiation protocol sever receiving the register message including the terminal information and designating the first predetermined value with the field value of the telephone number field from the terminal;(steps 40-41)

requesting the session initiation protocol server to perform registration by using the received user registration information by the terminal; and

performing the registration of the terminal, and transmitting a registration success message to the terminal by the session initiation protocol server receiving a registration request signal including the user registration information from the terminal. (steps 42-47)"

The applicant amended claim 1 defines a registration method as shown in FIG. 3 and such registration step happens before the steps as shown in FIG. 2. (See paragraphs [0056] through [0057])

The Examiner on pages 2 through 3 of paper No. 20080410 mistakenly used Nuutinen '236's FIGS. 4 through 6 as evidences to reject the applicant's claim 1 because Nuutinen '236's FIGS. 4 through 6 do not define a registration step, instead, Nuutinen '236's FIGS. 4 through 6 define a step of setting an SIP call, a step of transceiving real-time transport protocol (RTP) media packets and a step of cancelling the SIP call in a SIP data transmission which happen after the registration step. Therefore, the Examiner's comparison between Nuutinen '236's FIGS. 4 through 6 and the applicant's claim 1 is NOT proper and could not be given weight to determine the patentability of the applicant's claim 1.

The Examiner also cited Nuutinen '236's FIG. 14 as evidence that Nuutinen '236 suggests the registration method as defined in the applicant's claim 1. The left graph of Nuutinen '236's FIG.

4 shows a registration process between a user and a SIP server. Comparing Nuutinen '236's FIG. 4 and the applicant's FIG. 3, Nuutinen '236's FIG. 4 nowhere teaches the applicant's steps 30 through 41 as shown in FIG. 3 which are the essence of the applicant's invention.

Nuutinen '236's FIG. 14 is cited as follows:

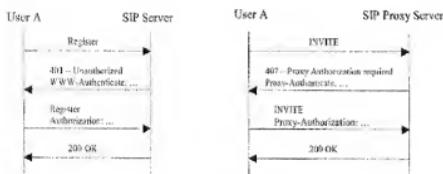
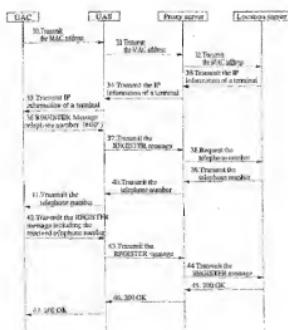


FIG. 14

The applicant's FIG. 3 is cited as follows:

FIG. 3



In fact, Nuutinen '236's FIG. 14 teaches an identical contemporary method as discussed in the applicant's paragraph [0014]. In other words, Nuutinen '236's registration process is performed with the user information being determined and designated by the user but not performed with the user information being determined and designated by the location server as shown in the applicant's FIG.3. The telephone number "0000" as shown in the applicant's FIG. 3 is a sign of initial authentication and is different from the telephone number finally set to the terminal by the location server at step 39 in FIG. 3. In fact, the telephone number finally designated by location server 50 to the terminal is a replacement for the initial telephone number "0000" in the telephone number field. Therefore, in the applicant's invention, the telephone number and the user registration information is designated by location server 50 instead of the terminal itself. Conversely, Nuutinen '236's registration process is performed with the user information being determined and designated by user itself.

Furthermore, the Examiner's cited paragraphs [0057] through [0058] from Nuutinen '236 state a general SIP addressing method, and such addressing method nowhere suggests or mentions that the user information including the telephone number and the registration information is determined by location server 50. In fact, these two paragraphs teaches a contemporary SIP addressing method where the user's address is determined by the user itself. Therefore, the Examiner mistakenly used Nuutinen '236 to reject the applicant's claim 1.

Nuutinen '236 therefore does not teach or suggest the last four steps as defined in the applicants' claim 1.

The Examiner cited another cited reference, Schuster '616, and asserted that Schuster '616 teaches the first two steps as defined in the applicant's claim 1. The applicant does not agree with

the Examiner' assertion. Schuster '616 merely teaches the background of the applicant's invention because Schuster '616 does not suggest that an initial telephone number (for example, "0000" defined in FIG. 3) is sent from terminal to the location server and updated telephone number will be designated to the terminal by the location server. (See Schuster '616's column 16 lines 17 through 36 and column 18 lines 8 through 15) The initial telephone sent by the terminal is different from the MAC address sent by the terminal. The applicant's initial telephone number (for example, "0000") is a sign of initial authentication and is a telephone number rarely used by the terminals and will be replaced by a final telephone number determined by the location server but not a number preprogrammed by the terminal. The applicant's initial telephone number is a telephone number rarely used by the terminals, and is selectable among those rarely used telephone numbers and is not pre-programed by the terminal. (See the applicant's paragraphs [0069] through [0070]) Schuster '616 is silent about such initial telephone number and thus does not teach the applicant's method where an initial telephone number is sent by the terminal to the location server as a sign of the initial authentication and a final telephone number is assigned to the terminal by the location server. In fact, Schuster '616 does not teach the applicant's steps 31 through 41 as defined in the applicant's claim 1, and in its broadest possible interpretation, may only be argued to suggest the applicant's steps 42 through 47 as defined in claim 1.

Additionally, neither Nuutinen '236 nor Schuster '616 teaches a database containing the terminal information of the terminal in accordance with the media access control address as defined in the applicant's amended claim 1. The applicant's database is a basis by which location server 50 determines the IP address and the final telephone number designated to the terminal. Therefore, the applicant's database is an essential and novel component of the applicant's invention. The Examiner's proposed combination however does not teach or suggest the applicant's database,

therefore, the Examiner's proposed combination does not teach everything in the applicant's amended claim 1.

The applicant's registration method, where a terminal transmits a telephone number by obtaining the number from an SIP server, eliminates the need of setting specific values by users, and thus giving convenience to the users. In addition, in the applicant's invention, a terminal obtains a telephone number from an SIP server and transmits the number without requesting a user to input the telephone number, thus preventing managerial difficulty caused by user mistakes in terms of system management aspects. Moreover, when information of a terminal is changed, the terminal can change the information of the terminal by changing a database only of an SIP server, thereby giving user convenience. Also, the applicant's invention uses both a proprietary message and an SIP message, thereby preventing down phenomenon caused by system load of a terminal or hacking. (See the applicant's paragraphs [0095] through [0098]) None of the above stated advantages are realized by the Examiner' proposed combination.

Furthermore, the applicant's invention solves the problems realized by the applicant that "When the users repeatedly use the same username, the proxy server may repeatedly register the same value during the registration process. In this case, the proxy server updates the username with a currently registered value, causing a problem that a user who already uses the same username by registration cannot use a self username. In another words, when using a prior standard SIP, the registration process is performed with user information inputted by users. As a result, if the users directly input or modify various sorts of information and set a repeated value by mistake, users who registered the username in advance may not use self username, thereby deteriorating system efficiency and making management difficult."

The Examiner's proposed combination of Nuantinen '236 and Schuster '616 on the other

hand, nowhere discovers the problems solved by the applicant and nowhere suggests the applicant's dynamic telephone number setting method which increases the system efficiency and minimizes user mistakes by enabling a terminal to perform registration after user registration information and telephone number set by the location server. More importantly, the Examiner's proposed combination does not teach the applicant's method where an initial telephone number is sent by the terminal to the location server as a sign of the initial authentication and a final telephone number is assigned to the terminal by the location server.

Therefore, the Examiner's proposed combination does not teach the applicant's method where the telephone number is assigned to the terminal by the location server as defined in claim 1. Therefore, the Examiner's rejection against the applicant's claims 1, 13, 18, 23 and 27 are respectfully to be asked to withdrawn.

Claims 3, 25 and 30

Claims 3, 25 and 30 are cancelled and the definitions defined in these claims are added to the respective independent claim.

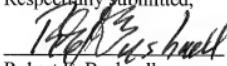
Claims 2, 4-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24, 26 and 28-29 and 31

The applicant notes that the examiner's proposed conclusion does not contemplate that the applicant's method where an initial telephone number is sent by the terminal to the location server as a sign of the initial authentication and a final telephone number is assigned to the terminal by the location server. Consequently, claims 2, 4-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24, 26 and 28-29 and 31 are not tendered obvious by the Examiner proposed combination.

No other issues remaining, reconsideration and favorable action upon all of the claims now present in the application is respectfully requested. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicants' undersigned attorney.

No fee is incurred by this response.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert E. Bushnell,
Attorney for the Applicant

Registration No.: 27,774

1522 "K" Street N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 408.9040
FAX: 202.289.7100

Folio: P56921
Date: 9/19/08
I.D.: REB/XL